



"It is not wealth, magnificence, nor power,

But Virtue only makes the difference 'twixt us."

(FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1797.

[Vol. I.—No. 5.]

### TO THE PUBLIC.

Alexandria, April 10.

THE Proprietors of the TIMES and ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER this day present the Publick with their first number. To expatiate upon the general utility of a Daily Newspaper they conceive unnecessary. The peculiar advantages it possesses in the early circulation of news, particularly commercial information, are sufficiently obvious. They only observe that every exertion shall be used to procure and communicate the latest intelligence, and to render their paper, in every respect, worthy the attention of the publick. During the Summer establishment of the Mail it will be published at an early hour in the morning, and contain the latest intelligence by the Northern and Southern posts of the preceding evening. When they contemplate the growing opulence and mercantile importance of Alexandria, they are induced to anticipate the liberal patronage of their fellow-citizens to THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN VIRGINIA.

Agreeably to the original proposals the Alexandria Advertiser was to be printed on Quarto Royal; the editors are happy to inform their subscribers, that they are enabled to enlarge it to the size of a super-royal paper.

Advertisements will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

### CONDITIONS.

- I. THE TIMES shall be printed in quarto, on a super-royal paper of a good quality, and with a handsome type.
- II. The price will be Five Dollars per annum; One Dollar to be paid on the delivery of the first number, Two at the expiration of six months, and the remainder at the close of the year.

### Folkinhorn and Andrews,

Have received by the Potomack Chief from London, a handsome assortment of gentlemen's saddles, with the following articles—viz.

Guard	}	Bridles.
Pembroke		
Weymouth		
Elliot		
Pellum		
Sharp and Snaffle	}	Whips.
Crop		
Jockey		
Twig		
And		
Ladies' fan	}	Walking sticks.
Sword		
Dirk		
Natural		
Artificial		

Mens' and womens' saddle trees, with every article of saddlery, whole sale or retail.

N. B. We expect (by the Adriana from London to Baltimore) a supply of ladies' saddles, &c.  
April 13. tf

The Subscriber has several tracts of

### Military Lands for sale;

A DESCRIPTION of which may be seen, on application, and reference to the patents.

JOHN LOVE.

Alexandria, April 12.

### Labourers Wanted,

GENEROUS wages will be given to about ten or twelve LABOURERS. They may either engage per month, or from the present date, till Christmas. Apply to

NICHOLAS VOSS,

Who will also take five or six BOYS of good character as apprentices to the Bricklaying business.

Alexandria, April 13.

20th. 101

### MACLEOD & YEATMAN,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have moved to the house and store formerly occupied by Mr. McMunn in King Street, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jamison—where they have for sale a general assortment of

Wet Goods and Groceries, in addition to which they daily expect a supply from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Alexandria, April 10.

d3t

### DRINKER & STANSBURY,

At the sign of the saw, Prince Street, have now opened and ready for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brass Wares,

They have also, painters colours, dry and in oil, bat trimmings, aqua fortis, and quick silver, tanners, lamp, lin seed, and spermaceti oil, spirits of turpentine, lampblack, powder and shot, soap, candles, and tar.

Also,

Warranted Clover Seed.

Alex April 10. mwt tf

### William Hartshorne & Sons,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

40 Boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass, 2 Dths, Edam Cheeses, and a few Bolls of Holland Duck of the first quality.

Also on hand,

BAR IRON, Liverpool, Cadiz, and St. Johns Salt, Tensons in pipes and quarter casks, New York Lime, Huberts Porter in casks of 6 & 12 doz each, 2 bales three bushel Sacks, and a few puncheons Barbadoes Rum  
Alexandria, April 11. eod 6t

### WILLIAM FLETCHER

BRASS FOUNDER,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

In Prince, between Royal and Pitt streets,

MAKES and sells, brass Andirons of the newest fashion, brass Candelsticks, every kind of brass work for carriages, either by the set or other wise; all sorts of brass work in the rough, brass cocks of every size suitable for copper smiths, mill irks made of a metal, particularly for that purpose; all kinds of coarse castings, and every other article in his line of business. Orders will be punctually attended to.

On hand, a pair of large brass Andirons, and several pair of a smaller size, suitable for Franklin stoves.

The highest price given for old Brass and Copper.

An APPRENTICE who can be well recommended, is wanted to the business.

m&th 3m

Alexandria, April 10.

### An Apprentice Wanted,

TO the Book binding business. Apply at the office of the Times.  
April 10.

BANK CHECKS for sale at this office.

### Aaron Joseph,

INFORMS the gentlemen and ladies of this city, that he has just arrived here from Europe and brought with him a beautiful assortment of Jewellery, such as Gold Watches and Chains, Silver Watches, ladies' Gold Necklaces, Miniatures of various descriptions, Gold Ear Rings and Finger Rings of every size, Breast Pins, and many other curious wrought Trinkets; an assortment of Buttons, &c. by wholesale or retail, being of the newest fashion. The Goods may be seen in the Ball Room at Gadsby's. Any lady by sending a line will be waited on with such articles as she may want.

Alexandria, April 11. d 4t

### Irish Linen,

CAMBRICKS AND SHEETING,

Of a variety of prices,

Just received and for sale by

JAMES WATSON,

Prince Street, opposite Court House.

Alex. Feb. 12.

### Strayed or stolen from the

subscriber, on Saturday the 11th instant, THREE COWS, marked as follows: one a large brown and white, with two holes through the right horn, middling size; 1 brindled; and 1 small red, with some white under her belly, and 1 G marked on her right horn. Whoever will bring the above Cows to the City Tavern, Alexandria, shall receive Eight Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges.

JOHN GADSBY.

April 12.

d 3t

### PUBLICK SALE.

WILL be offered for sale at public vendue (unless previously disposed of by private bargain) on Saturday the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a three story brick house on Fairfax Street, adjoining Ricketts & Newton's, so copied by Carne and Slade.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by

ARCHD. MCLEAN.

Alexandria, April 10

d 4t

### BARTIMEUS WHITE,

INFORMS the Public, that he has removed his Store to Prince Street, two doors below Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's.

April 12, 1797.



THE TIMES,  
AND  
Alexandria Advertiser.

Continuation of the Address to the People  
of America, On the Tennessee Lands.

THE right, and every part of it, vested in congress to dispose of, and direct the mode of settling these lands we assert, is to be considered in the limited sense of a claim under North Carolina, the parent state, of which we are a branch; and we say we are warranted in this position, by as solemn a compact as nations can make, or one part of a community enter into with another. We claim then the right to settle these lands, under the laws of North Carolina, made previous to ceding this country to the United States and the laws made subsequent thereto, and under the provisions of the cession act, which laws we hold sacred, as guaranteed to us by the United States, by their acceptance of that cession, on the terms it was made. We therefore consider the cession act, as a solemn compact, vesting or rather continuing a right of property in us, it being accepted with its conditions and limitations; and an attempt to deprive us of such a right, or abridge us in the enjoyment of it, we cannot help viewing as unjust, injurious, and unwarrantable. It is known, that North Carolina long previous to making a cession of this country, opened an office for the disposal of these lands the consideration paid for them is a most valuable one; it is no less than the pay of

the clause in the cession act made by North Carolina, & accepted by Congress, and therefore becoming a guarantee to the claims of the lands referred to, is the following:—"And where entries have been made agreeable to law, and titles under them not perfected by grant or otherwise, then, and in that case, the Governor, for the time being, shall, and he is hereby required to perfect, from time to time, such titles, in such manner as if this act had never been passed. And that all entries made by, or grants made to all and every person or persons whatsoever, agreeable to law, and within the limits hereby intended to be ceded to the United States, shall have the same force and effect as if such cession had not been made; and that all and every right of occupancy and pre-emption, and every other right reserved by act or acts to persons settled on, and occupying lands within the limits of the lands hereby intended to be ceded as aforesaid, shall continue to be in full force, in the same manner as if the cession had not been made, and as conditions upon which the said lands are ceded to the United States." It is from entries made previous to that time, or removals of entries, that the lands said to be the hunting grounds of the Indians are claimed. The cession act and its acceptance, may be seen in the second volume of the laws of the United States. These entries and claims for land are held under a law of North Carolina, made in the year 1783, for opening a land office for the redemption of certificates, &c. and by a law made the same year, granting certain gratuities in land to the officers and soldiers of the

soldier and a discharge of debts incurred in the attainment of our independence. If we are not now permitted to take possession of those lands, the consideration paid for them is violated; and it is a distinction new and incomprehensible to us, that a grant from a sovereign and independent state can convey a right without a power to enjoy it. We then assert, that our claims are founded on the acts of that very body whose successors at the expiration of less than five years, have thought proper to deprive us of those rights properly vested in us. The framers of this law of May 1796, tell us the lands we live on are guaranteed by treaty to the Indians. With truth we reply, that our claim is of an older date and as strongly guaranteed, even from themselves; and we hold ourselves as fair claimants to justice as the savage, whose cause they have espoused. The treaty of Holston was made subsequent to our claims, and the rights of our property no power on earth can justly violate. But what were the circumstances under which the treaty of Holston was made, and what the situation of this country previous and subsequent to that time, then an infant settlement in a state of hostility with the savages, who were our superiors in power, from our situation almost at their mercy. The governor who was appointed as our temporary ruler could do no more, than endeavour to secure the safety of our lives, and that of our helpless families, and this treaty it was thought better to confirm and enforce the observance of, than lend us the aid we then claimed from congress as our protectors, to shield us from the scourge of a barbarous enemy; and what was

continental of the state of North Carolina, and the two laws make of the lands within the chartered limits of North Carolina, as far west as the river Mississippi, subject to entry and survey, excepting a tract of country on the south side of Tennessee and Holstein rivers, a part of which has since been purchased by the United States. It is presumed North Carolina thought she had a right to dispose of a great part of this country, under a grant made in the year 1775, by the Cherokee Indians, who had the right of disposal to Richard Henderson and others, for the consideration of six thousand pounds paid them in goods, which grant the state took to itself, compensating Messrs. Henderson and Co. with a tract of 200,000 acres in Powell's valley, a part of their purchase, in that, following the example of Virginia, who made a similar compensation to the same gentleman for the purchase of all that tract of the state of Kentucky which lies south of Kentucky river, both the purchases being made under the same circumstances, it becomes a question why the United States do not, in an equal distribution of justice, turn the Kentucky people out of their houses and claim the lands for the Indians.

† Congress were about that time frequently and earnestly solicited to send troops to protect the inhabitants, who, from the smallness of their numbers, were in daily risque of being entirely cut off by the Indians, but it was refused under the pretence, that if such aid was furnished it would bring on a general war with the southern Indian tribes.

the consequence to be of this compact? Not that friendly security deceitfully promised us. Scarce was the paper dry on which those professions of friendship and satisfaction were written, till the blood of our friends and brothers flowed from the knives of the treacherous savage; and still are we sacredly to observe this treaty, which violates our rights, which delivers us up to the savage to be dealt with as his brutal passions may dictate, even though the ends sought for by us, are frustrated, and the most earnest promises on the part of the Indians immediately violated? If treaties, when violated by flagrant acts of hostility, become no longer binding on the part suffering the injury, why is this to be enforced to our prejudice? And why has a law been made to oblige us to the observance of this bargain, which has been cancelled with the blood of our fellow-citizens?

(To be concluded in our next.)

§ In a day or two after the treaty was concluded, some of the Indian chiefs who had actually signed it, way layed and murdered several of the Whites on the Cumberland trace; they, by the treaty having been lulled into a false security. Long after this, the Indians watched an army of 1400 men to within a few miles of Knoxville, but were repelled solely by the activity and bravery of the settlers, after having done considerable mischief.

Continuation of Advice received  
by the Mary and Orlando, ar-  
rived at New-York.

LONDON, February 27.

As soon as the commander of the frigates off Fishguard saw that the banditti, whom they had landed, were made prisoners, they set sail; but as Sir Edward Pelew failed with his Squadron on Thursday from Plymouth in quest of them, we hope to hear that the whole of the enemy's forces have fallen into our hands.

Advices have been received from Brussels of so recent a date as the 26th instant, confidently stating that great apprehensions were entertained by the French generals on the lower Rhine that the campaign would immediately be opened there by the Austrians, whose force on the right bank of that river amounted on the 8th instant, to upwards of 57,000 men, while the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, and that of the north, owing to the large draughts made from thence and sent to Italy, hardly exceeded 31,000 men, who were all in a state very unfit for taking the field. A corps of 15,000 Bohemians were expected at Frankfort on the 10th instant, on whose arrival the operations were to be renewed with the utmost vigour. Neuwied and Dusseldorf were to be the first objects of attack. General Hotze, who will be at the head of 30,000 men, was to make an attempt to pass the Rhine in the environs of Ehrenbreitstein. In consequence of this information, the French generals had put all the strong holds from Crenzebach to Maubricht and Luxemburg in the best state of defence. The archduke Charles, after the surrender of the redoubt of the bridge at

Honningen, went to Vienna, to settle the definitive plan of operations, which it is said, will have for its object the passage of the Rhine, and the recovery of the Netherlands. The Austrian force in the Tyrol are to act upon the defensive until the events in Germany shall oblige the French to weaken their force in Italy. The requisitions in Belgium are ordered out with the greatest precipitation; & all those troops which can be spared from the environs of Paris and the interior of France, have received orders to repair by forced marches to the Rhine.

A considerable number of troops are now embarking at Cowes, report says, for the West Indies; Ireland more probably, is the place of destination. The 10th and 42d regiments, comprising 2,300 men, are already on board; 5000 foreign troops will accompany them.

The enemy's naval force now at Brest is stated 33 sail of the line and 18 frigates—the whole of which are nearly ready for sea. Richery's Squadron, and that which lately came round from Toulon, under the command of Villeneuve, are included in this statement.

Four Hamburg mails arrived yesterday.

The Austrian army in Italy, it appears, when the last accounts came away was rallying in great force. From the Rhine there is little intelligence of consequence.

Cardigan Bay, 5th of Ventose  
5th year of the Republic.

SIR,

The circumstances under which the command was landed, rendered it unnecessary to attend to military operations, as they would tend only to bloodshed and pillage. The officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their desire of entering into a negotiation, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations, you may signify the same by the bearer, and in the mean time, hostilities shall cease.

Salut and respect,

TATE, chief de brigade.

To the officer commanding his  
Britannick majesty's troops.

Fishguard, Feb. 23, 1797.

SIR,

The superiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent my treating upon any terms short of your surrendering your whole force prisoners of war. I enter fully into your wish of preventing an unnecessary effusion of blood, which your speedy surrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that consideration it is ever the wish of British troops to shew an enemy, whose numbers are inferior.

My major will deliver you this letter, and I shall expect your determination by 10 o'clock, by your officer, whom I have furnished with an escort, that will conduct him to me without molestation.

CAWDOR.

To the officer commanding  
the French troops.



List of the Spanish fleet opposed to the British, the 4th of Feb. 1797.

Santissima Trinidad, 130 guns; Mexicana, 112; Principe de Asturias, 112; Concepcion, 112; Conde de Regla, 112; Salvador del Mundo, 112; taken; San Josef, 112 taken; San Nicolas, 84, taken; Oriente, 74; Glorioso, 74; Atlantide, 74; Conquistador, 74; Soberano, 74; Firme, 74; Pelayo, 74; San Genaro, 74; San Ildefonso, 74; San Juan Nepomuceno, 74; San Francisco de Paula, 74; San Hidro, 74, taken; San Antonio, 74; San Pablo, 74; San Firmin, 74; Nep tuna, 74; Bohama, 74; name un known, 74; name unknown, 74.

J. JERVIS.

Names of ships captured.

Salvador del Mundo, San Josef, 112 guns each. San Nicholas, 80 guns San Ysidro, 74 guns.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 27.

Without any previous ceremony, the lord chancellor read the resolutions of council, directing the Bank of England not to issue any specie until the sense of Parliament was taken on the present situation of affairs.

The duke of Norfolk said, he had a high respect for the Bank of England, but the present business going beyond the letter of the law, he thought the house should take every precaution, and therefore he should move a resolution, that no specie should be sent out of this country to subsidize foreign troops.

Lord Grenville assented this was stating a circumstance, without any fact to substantiate it. The house was to be summoned to take the matter into consideration to-morrow, and it was ridiculous to pretend to prevent the issue of the money.

Lord Romney was of the same opinion, and said he should certainly vote against the present motion.

Earl Moira thought ministers ought to be explicit, and therefore he should vote for the motion.

The question was then put, and the house divided.

Against the duke of Norfolk's motion 34

For it . . . . . 5

Majority against it . . . . . 29

Adjourned to next day.

#### BALTIMORE, April 11.

A gentleman of this city has politely favoured us with the following extract of a letter received by this day's mail, dated

"New York, April 8.

"A vessel yesterday arrived at this port in 28 days from London, and brings information of 360 sail French vessels being seen off Beachy Head, and it was expected an invasion of England was going to be attempted: In consequence of which all the country was in great alarm and agitation. 1200 men have landed in Wales, as you will perceive by the papers."

#### THE PRICES OF STOCKS,

On the 28th Feb. in London, were,  
5 per cent. 77 1/8th  
4 per cent. Consols 67  
3 per cent. Consols 52

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Brest, dated February 5, 1797, received by the brig George, capt. Records, arrived at New York.

"Captain Cowell, formerly of Boston, commander of the French privateer Le Hardy, of this port, has taken and sent into L'Orient, a ship belonging to Boston, from New Orleans bound to London, of about 400 tons, loaded with cotton, &c. shipped by a Mr. Coate, on suspicion of the property being English: a brig of and from Baltimore, (Bermudian built) bound to London, with a cargo of cotton, coffee, sugar, &c. on suspicion. The American ship sent into L'Orient, some time since, by the Lazar Hoche privateer, I hear is not a good prize."

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in New York, dated 8th April.

"Referring to the papers of this day for particular European information, we have only to remark, that the account respecting the stoppage of the bank of England may strictly be depended on; and we find it difficult to conjecture what will be the result: We are, however, under serious apprehensions, that innumerable bankruptcies in Europe, and a general suspension of confidence there, will take place. The American funds, it is supposed, will rise in England."

#### Alexandria, April 14.

The Squirrel sloop of war lately arrived at Philadelphia, attempted to pass Fort Mifflin without coming to. A gun, however, from the fort obliged her to comply with the customary usage. When she arrived at Philadelphia the captain sent on shore to know, whether, if he saluted the town, it should be returned. In consequence of which the British ambassador waited on the Secretary of State who referred him to the Secretary of war, by whom, as being a local matter, he was sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania. The Governor complied with the request, and ordered out a company of artillery: the majority of whom, when they came upon the ground refused to fire. Contrary, however, to the voice of the company, five or six of the men fired and returned the salute. They were fined TEN DOLLARS, for every gun, by the corporation of Southwark for firing in the street without permission of the magistrates.

#### SHIP NEWS.

##### Baltimore, April 12.

Arrived this day, brig Enterprise, capt. Pease, 18 days from Cape Francois. Left there brig Patriot and several other American vessels; among which the schooner Beaufort, of this port, arrived there after a passage of 9 days.

Matters still remained in a very unsettled and critical state at the Cape.

Capt. Pease informs that the British capture all Americans they come across, bound to the Cape; but thinks their situation none the worse of that, as they are paid ready cash for their cargoes, and can purchase coffee at 21 sols. Was boarded by a British man

of war, who said he was one of Barney's Birds, but on examining his papers, let him proceed without unnecessary detention.

Arrived last evening ship Lydia, captain Todd, 23 days from St. Croix. Left there schooner Beisey, captain Norris, Philadelphia; Knox, do. and a number of vessels belonging to the northward. March 19, a small distance to leeward of St. Thomas's spoke schooner Little Fanny, captain Cox, from Philadelphia, out 60 days; all well.

Sugar, 12 to 12 1/2 dolls.  
Rum, 1 do. per gall.  
Flour, 16 do. per bbl.  
The snow Nelly, captain Dashiell, of Baltimore, was at Kingdon (Jan) 23 days ago, discharging her cargo.

#### SPRING GOODS.

##### IMPORTED,

By Robert Califf, in the ship Poromack Chief, captain Magruder, from London, and for sale by the subscribers, on very low terms, by the package only:—

Dry white lead, in casks of 5 cwt. each  
Spanish brown in do. 4 do.  
Venetian red in do. 3 do.  
White copperas in do. 2 do.  
Foreign spruce oke in do. 5 do.  
Red lead in do. 1 & 2 do.  
Vermilion in papers 1 & 4 lb. each  
White lead ground in oil, in kegs of 28 lbs.

Yellow oke in do. of do.  
Fine green in jars, 1 & 2 lb. each  
Fine blue in do. of do.  
40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 200, 300, and 400 nails in small casks  
Hardware well assorted in small packages, suited to country retail stores  
Sea charts, quadrants, compasses, hour and minute glasses, Gunter's scales, and a variety of articles in the ship chandlery line, assorted in small cases.  
Lucca oil in cases, containing 3 dozen pint bottles

Best mustard in cases, containing 6 dozen half pound bottles.  
Spanish indigo and Prussian blue  
Soap in boxes of 1 cwt. each  
Double and single deep sea lines, Marlines, loglines, and sewing twine  
Ship bells mounted complete.  
Seine twine of a very superior quality, in bundles of 2 lbs. each  
60 Pieces of broad and narrow bunting, all colours

Six Seines, 25 fathom long, of the very best materials & workmanship, with corks, leads, and lines complete, suited for the herring and flad fishery.

Roll brimstone in small casks

An assortment of fresh medicines and most approved surgical instruments in small cases, containing every article to assort a Druggist or Apothecary's shop, and well suited to accommodate a practising Physician.

These goods being the property of a gentleman whose business calls him to the Northward; they will be sold on terms which will be very favourable to the purchaser, if applied for immediately.

ROBT. & JAS. HAMILTON.  
April 14. dis

#### Two Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on the 10th inst. Four Silver TEA SPOONS, marked T.R.E. Whoever will return the same shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked. Silversmiths are requested to stop them if offered for sale.

JOSEPH MARLL.

Alex. April 14.

4t

#### TO LET.

#### THE WARE-HOUSE,

At the corner of King and Union streets, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Patten.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

April 13.

dis

LONDON, February 10.

#### ABRIDGEMENT.

#### OF THE STATE OF POLITICKS FOR THE WEEK.

Though we have not yet received the Austrian account of the dreadful engagement between the Austrians under the command of Alvinzi, and the French under Buonaparte, and that it be very probable that matters are greatly exaggerated in the reports of this victorious, yet vaunting general, it is neither to be controverted nor concealed, that the Austrian army is discomfited and dispersed, after losing half its number by capture or by death. The detail of this fatal action, which continued for several days, cannot be well understood, without some knowledge of military tactics: and besides this, a local knowledge of the ground on which it took place. This much is obvious to every reader, that Buonaparte defeated Alvinzi, not by a superior courage, nor yet by superior force, but by a superior genius, fertile in stratagem, and never without resource in the greatest extremities of fortune. Of the consequences of this mournful event, which not only Austria and Britain, but all European nations, may too probably have reason to deplore, it is premature to speak; yet it is impossible to refrain from conjecturing that the rulers of France will endeavour to make it the means of a pacification with the Emperor, that they may be at liberty to turn their whole force against this island. They will no doubt offer to restore to Italy, on the condition of their being permitted to retain possession of the Netherlands.

Every thing that is within the compass of human conllancy and Austrian power is to be expected from his Imperial majesty, whose mind remained firm and invincible even when the enemy was in the very heart of Germany, and seemed on their march to Vienna.

Fortissima pectora frustra!

The noble Austrians can drive the French back across the Rhine, but not revive the military spirit of their fellow subjects in Italy, or prevent the operation of Jacobin poison in populous cities, full of needy and worthless inhabitants. It is not possible for the Emperor to send a more numerous or a braver army into Italy than that which Alvinzi commanded. Thus there does not at present appear to be any hope



of prolonging the contest in Italy, unless we could suppose, that the terrible success of the French arms might have its natural and proper effect on the minds of sovereign princes, and at last, arouse and unite, as sovereign princes, in a firm and invincible purpose, to resist, repel, and restrain a torrent that threatens to sweep away all property, virtue and religion.

The fate of Europe and races of men yet unborn, seems at the present moment to be placed in the hands of the **EMPIRE OF RUSSIA.**

Is it possible that this prince can behold, without concern, the immoderate aggrandizement of a republic, the friends of the Turks and Swedes, and the instigators of a democratical spirit in Poland? What security can the

#### KING OF PRUSSIA,

have, that the French will bound their power by the Rhine, rather than by the Elbe or the Vistula? Even now this republic of robbers pretend to dictate, through the poor humble

#### SPANIARDS,

to the Hanseatic towns of Bremen, Lubeck, and Hamburg. They issue their orders to these trading communities to reduce and destroy themselves, by renouncing all commerce with England. They would issue similar orders to Dantzick and Thorn, but that they find it convenient at the present juncture to temporize with the faithless and infatuated Prussians.

While the situation of affairs is thus singularly arduous in Europe, no inconsiderable degree of danger is threatened by the discontents & claims of the army in India, who have begun, in some instances, to dictate to the civil government. The nobleman who is appointed to the government of British India, for the purpose of appeasing those discontents, merits the highest praise for every virtue. His popularity, however, in the army is questioned—the plan proposed by his lordship for satisfying the officers was found entirely inadequate to that object. But it is not our manner to anticipate disappointment on the ground of vague report and conjecture. Every reasonable concession will, no doubt, be made to the officers—more it would be very impolitic in them to demand; for, were they to usurp the whole powers of government, they would by that act draw on themselves speedy destruction—their physical force, compared with that of the natives is next to nothing, their power depends entirely on the influence of opinion; an opinion, that the king of Great Britain is the most powerful potentate on the earth, and able to support his power in India by endless resources, suitable to any emergencies that could happen. But should they sever themselves from all powerful protection, the charm would instantly be broken, and every one of them would be precisely sacrificed to the vengeance of the indignant natives. That there should be some place of rendezvous for reinforcements to our Indian army is certainly necessary, if these reinforcements be necessary. But the army, it is said, alledge that they are not necessary—that they can recruit themselves in India. This is the grand question upon which all turns, and cannot upon any account be given up by the British government.

#### JAMES KENNEDY,

King street, and corner of Prince and Water streets,

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the publick, that he has for sale the following articles of the

first quality, and at the lowest prices—viz.

Young hyson tea

Best hyson do.

Souchong do. of sundry kinds

Fine breakfast green do.

Bohea do.

Loaf and brown sugars

Green coffee

Chocolate

Jamaica spirits

French brandy

Holland gin

Whisky

Wines of different sorts

Best white wine vinegar

coarse and fine salt

Refined saltpetre

Mustard in bottles

Sun raisins in boxes of superior

quality

Cake do.

Soft shelled almonds

Nutmegs

Mace

Cloves

Cinnamon

Pepper

Allspice

Ground ginger

Rice

Glass and queens ware

Candles

Soap

Starch

Fig blue

Indigo

Cotton

Also, pen, ink, quills, wafers, penknives, and pencils, a quantity of best garden hoses, mens' shoes, young ladies' red and green morocco shoes and slippers; with a small assortment of dry goods, at the store in King street, which will be sold cheap.

April 10.

df

**LEWIS LABILLE,**  
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER-  
HANGER, from PARIS.

(Lately arrived from Philadelphia.)

BEGS leave to inform the gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has taken a house in Royal street, next door to Mr. Thomas's book store, where he intends to continue to carry on the above business in all its extensive branches: and he will make elegantly, and in a masterly manner, window and bed curtains of the French and English fashions, sofas, chairs, matras and feather beds, and generally every other article of household furniture. He has also a general assortment of paper hanging, which he offers for sale at a very moderate price. He hopes the neatness and elegance of his works, added to a desire to please, will merit the approbation of those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

Alexandria, April 10.

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**TO BE LET.**  
**A STORE,**

In Royal street, in a convenient stand for business. Enquire of the Printers. Alexandria, April 10.

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#### Alexandria Library Company.

THE President and Directors of the Alexandria Library Company, desirous of promoting an institution which they conceive eminently calculated to diffuse useful knowledge, establish the morals of the rising generation, and afford rational entertainment for a vacant hour, earnestly recommend it to the attention and support of their fellow-citizens. The utility of a public Circulating Library is too obvious to need arguments to demonstrate it. The friends of literature, of virtue, and refinement of manners, will, no doubt duly appreciate its value, and interest themselves in its advancement.

An addition of a number of valuable books has lately been made to the former selections; to which the American edition of the Encyclopedia is directed to be superadded as soon as it can be procured.

The President and Directors have ordered a catalogue of all the books in the Library forthwith to be printed, with their respective prices annexed; to which will be prefixed the existing Laws of the Company, together with the names of all the actual subscribers to the institution. As they can discriminate between real and nominal members, only by the fulfilment of their engagements, they solicit those who are in arrears, to come forward and pay their respective balances to Samuel Craig, Treasurer, before the 15th of next month, otherwise their names will be omitted in the list and their shares, agreeably to the constitution, will be deemed forfeited to the Company without respect of persons. Also all such as incline to become subscribers, are desired to call on Mr. Craig on or before the above date, and pay their subscriptions, that their names may be inserted with the rest.

Signed by order,

JAMES KENNEDY,

LIBRARIAN.

Alexandria, March 30.

Such members as have any of the Books beyond the time allowed for reading, are requested to return them immediately to the Library; as the fines in such cases will certainly be demanded. The 1st vol. of the history of Modern Europe, the 5th vol. of Sterne's works, the 4th vol. of Gibbon's, and the Review of the Military Operations in North America in 1756, have been long wanted, and the holders of these books are particularly called on to send them in.

JAMES KENNEDY.

Alexandria, April 10.

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#### RED LION TAVERN.

THE subscriber informs the publick, that he has excellent accommodations for both city and country customers; and he will be obliged to travellers to favour him with their custom. He keeps an elegant carriage to hire, with a pair of handsome horses and a careful driver, to go any distance not exceeding 50 miles.

AMOS DERROUGH.

Alexandria, April 11.

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#### NOVELS.

Trial of the Heart, &c. &c. &c. Mademoiselle de Mande, &c. &c. &c. Att. H. &c. &c. &c. Love's Pilgrimage, Orwell Manor, Netley Abbey, Man as he is now, Contrast, Emigrants, Foresters, &c. &c.

Writing paper of every description, sealing wax, wafers, best ink powder, pocket-books, pencils, inkstands, quills, penknives, flates, Reeves's water colors, thermometers, playing cards, bonnet papers, scales and dividers, counting house files, violin strings, Indian rubber, &c. &c. &c.

Alexandria, April 10.

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April 10.

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